

(12) UK Patent Application (19) GB (11) 2 343 415 A

(43) Date of A Publication 10.05.2000

(21) Application No 9905249.0

(22) Date of Filing 09.03.1999

(71) Applicant(s)

Richard Gardiner
Peterstow Manor, Peterstow, ROSS-ON-WYE,
Herefordshire, HR9 6JB, United Kingdom

(72) Inventor(s)

Richard Gardiner

(74) Agent and/or Address for Service

A R Davies & Co
27 Imperial Square, CHELTENHAM, Gloucestershire,
GL50 1RQ, United Kingdom

(51) INT CL⁷
B41J 2/01 25/308

(52) UK CL (Edition R)
B6F FAN FKR

(56) Documents Cited

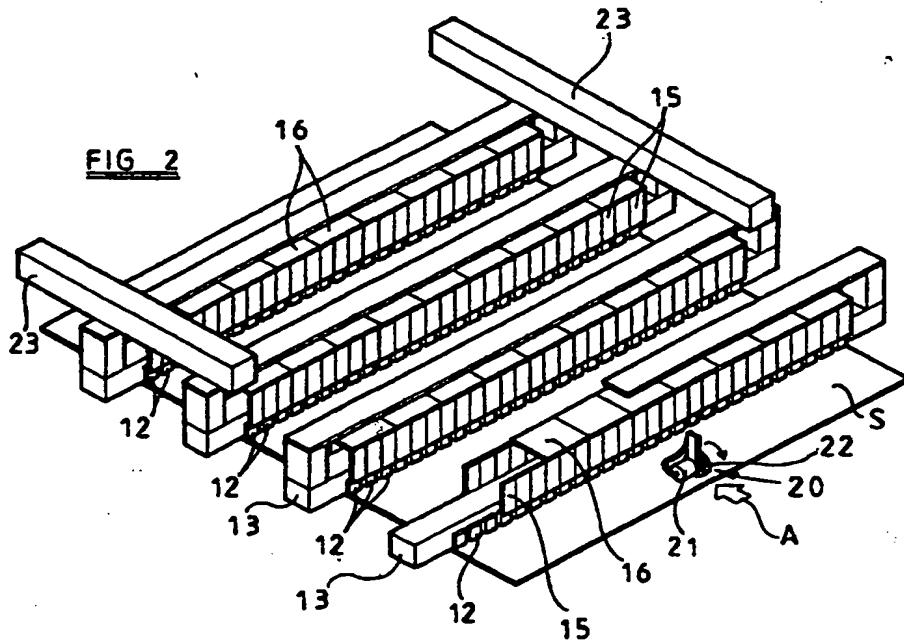
DE 019743804 A
(POLITRUST) 08.04.99 (See Fig.7, abstract, WPI
Abstract Accession No.99-245130/21). JP 110010852 A
(FUJI PHOTOCO) 19.01.99 (See Figs.1,abstract, WPI
Abstract Accession No. 99-147312/13)

(58) Field of Search
UK CL (Edition Q) B6F FAN
INT CL⁶ B41J 2/01
Online:EPODOC,PAJ,WPI

(54) Abstract Title

Multi-colour ink jet printer having rows of fixed printheads extending transversely of a substrate feed path

(57) The printer includes an array of fixed printheads 12 arranged in rows which extend transversely of a substrate feed path A. The rows are spaced apart from one another in the direction of the feed path. The printer includes a sensor 20 in the form of a friction wheel driven digital decoder 21 which detects the movement of a substrate S along the feed path and produces a signal to fire the printheads each time the substrate moves a predetermined distance. The printheads are supported by cross beams 13 which are secured to support beams 23 which are in turn attached to the lower end of hydraulic rams 24. The rams may be operated to raise or lower the beams 13,23 so as to move the printheads perpendicularly towards or away from the feed path according to the thickness of the substrate or the detection of a tear in the substrate. The printer may be used in combination with a corrugating machine or a die cutting machine.



GB 2 343 415 A

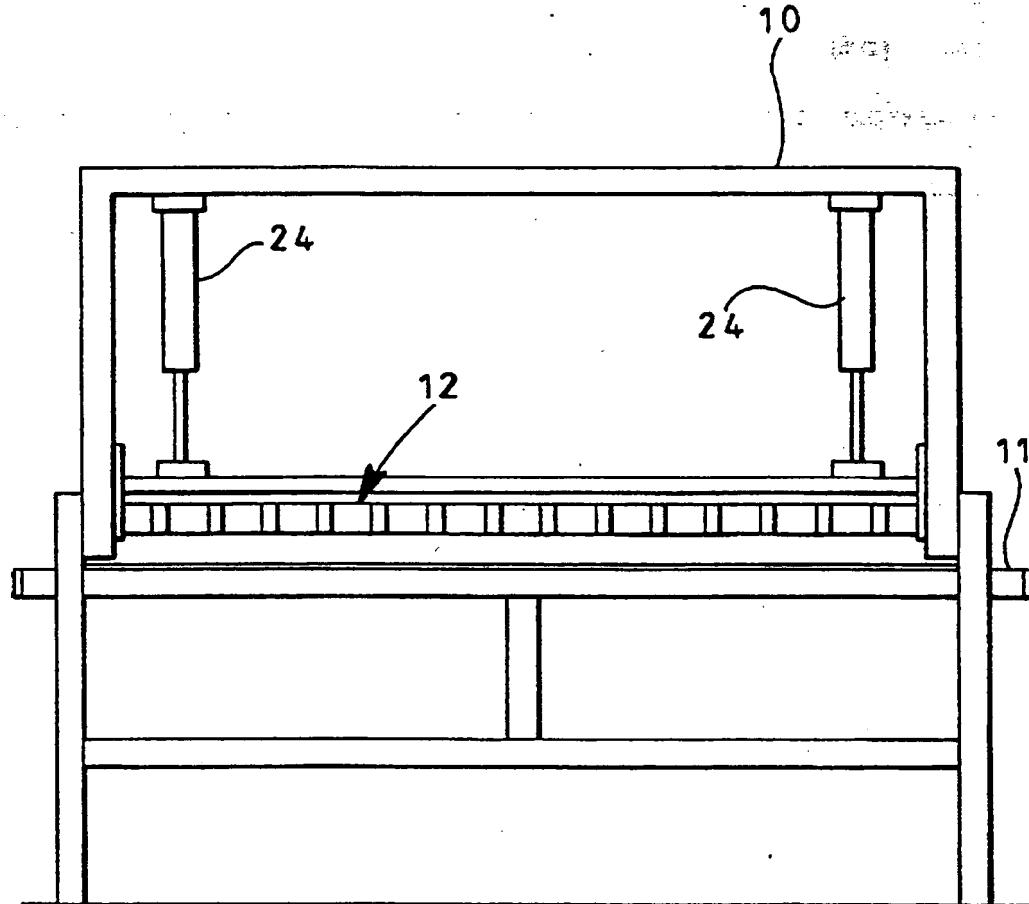
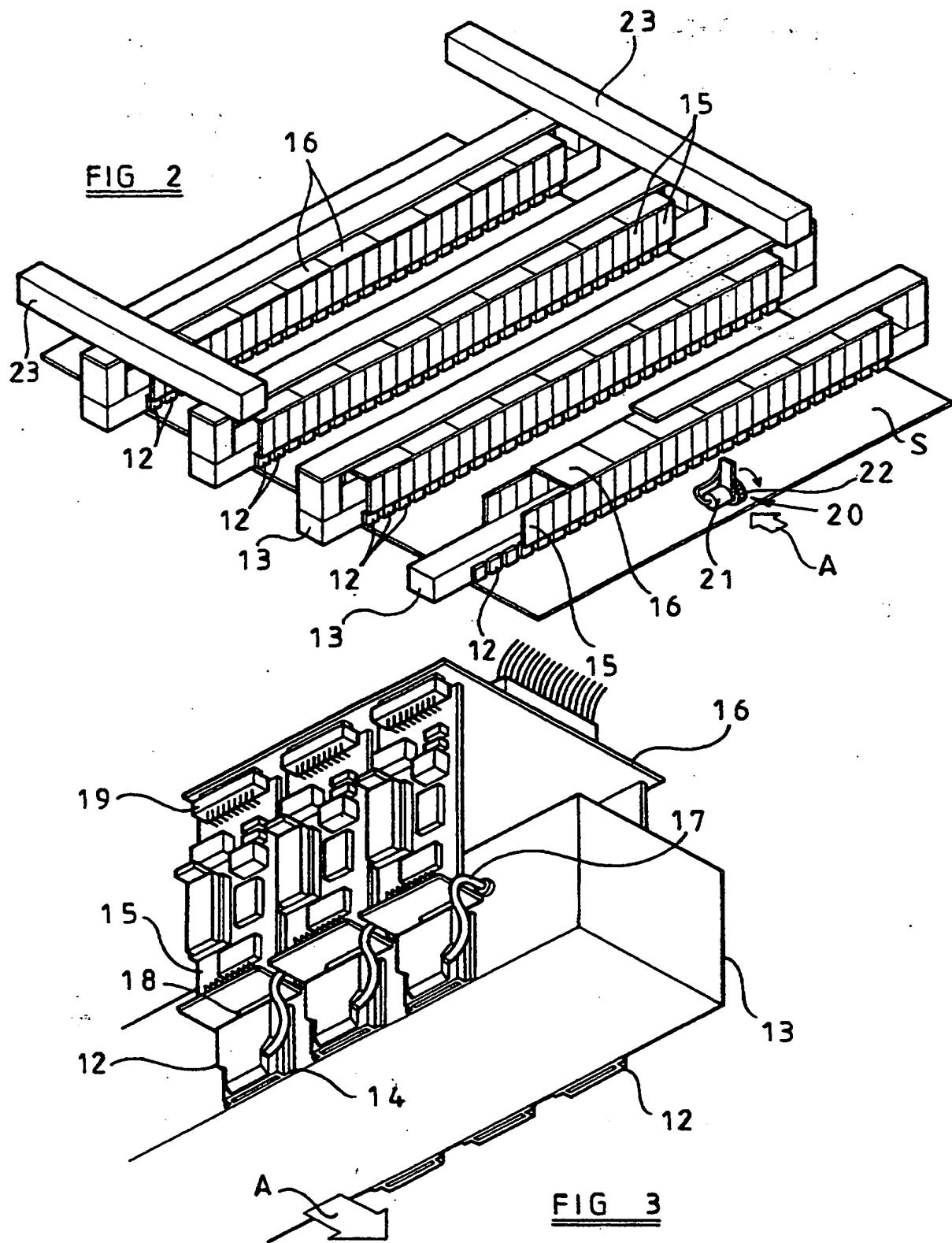
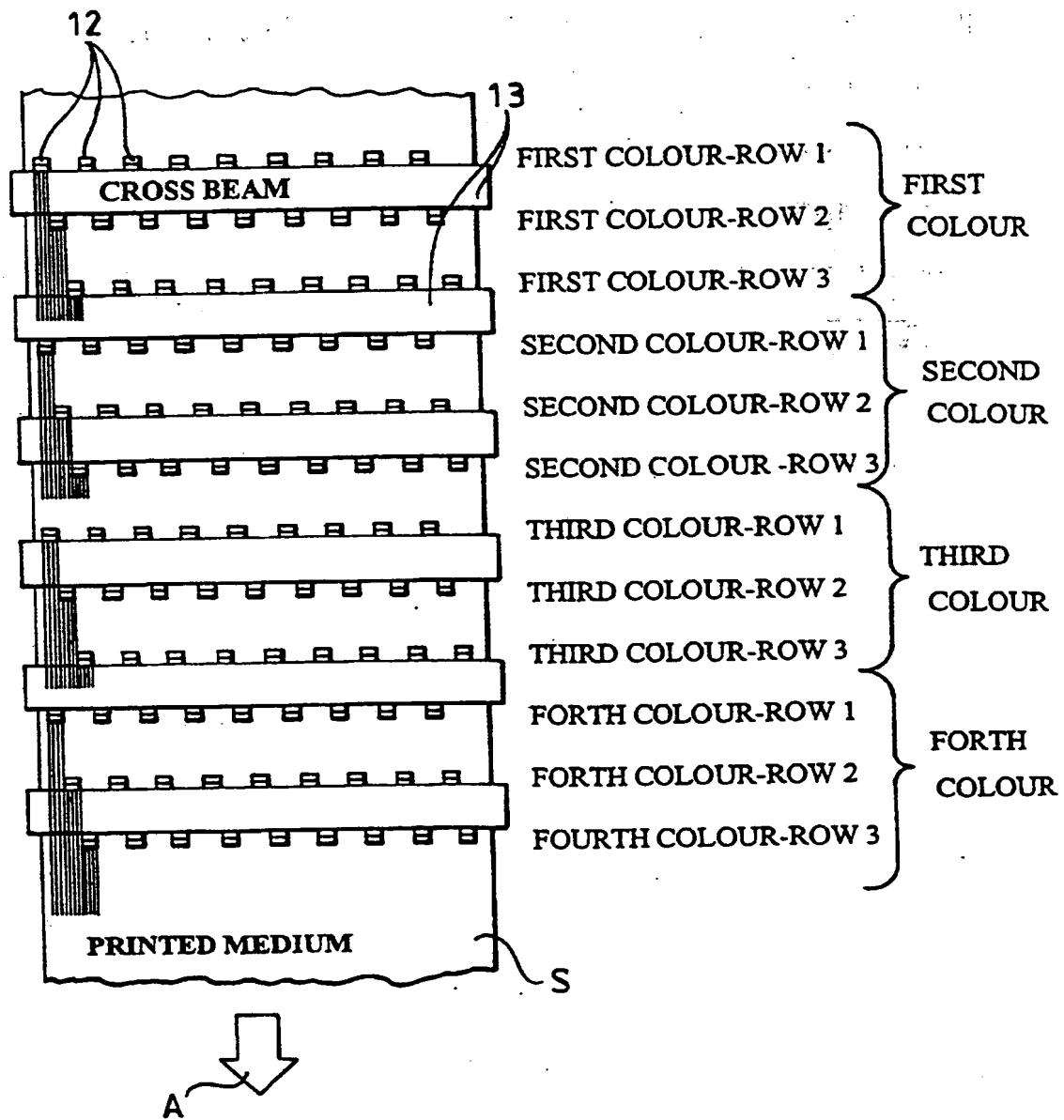


FIG. 1



FIG 4

AN INK JET PRINTER

This invention relates to an ink jet printer and more particularly, but not necessarily exclusively, to a multi-colour ink jet printer and/or to a wide format ink
5 jet printer which can print items such as corrugated cardboard, wallpaper and textiles.

According to the present invention, there is provided an ink jet printer comprising a path along which a substrate to be printed can pass, an array of fixed ink jet heads each having a plurality of nozzles, the array comprising a plurality of
10 rows of ink jet heads, each row extending transversely of the path and the rows being spaced apart from one another in the direction of the path, and means for firing the ink jet heads in response to movement of the substrate.

All previously wide format ink jet printers have moving heads as opposed
15 to fixed heads. The present design allows for any size of construction within the constraints of current software and enables the speed of printing to be increased dramatically.

Preferably, sensing means are provided for sensing the movement of the
20 substrate along the path and for producing a signal to fire the ink jet heads each time the substrate moves a predetermined distance. This has the advantage that the speed of the substrate can vary without affecting the resolution of print quality. It also allows the substrate to be mechanically fed or hand fed to the printer.

Advantageously, each ink jet head has its own electronic control board with dedicated memory for storing data for operating the nozzles of the head.

In this case, the printer, preferably, further comprises a plurality of
5 distribution boards, each of which supplies information from a central processing unit
to a group of head control boards.

Advantageously, the ink jet heads are arranged in a plurality of pairs of rows and each head has a heat sink attached thereto, the heat sinks of the two rows
10 of heads of each pair of rows being arranged back to back and in contact with a common heat conductor. This minimises the space occupied by the ink jet heads.

Preferably, the ink jet printer further comprises means for moving the ink jet heads away from the said path in a direction perpendicular or substantially
15 perpendicular thereto. In this case, the ink jet printer may further comprise means for detecting a tear in the substrate and for operating the moving means when a tear is detected to avoid damage to the ink jet heads. Additionally or alternatively, the ink jet printer may further comprise means for sensing the thickness of the substrate and
20 for operating the moving means to adjust the position of the ink jet heads according to the thickness of the substrate.

Preferably, the said path of movement of the substrate is horizontal or substantially horizontal and the ink jet heads are arranged above the said path.

The ink jet printer may be provided in combination with a corrugating machine and/or a die cutting machine and may include means for synchronising the speed at which the substrate is fed or drawn through the ink jet printer with the speed at which the corrugating machine and/or the die cutting machine operates.

5

The invention will now be more particularly described with reference to the accompanying drawings, in which:-

Figure 1 is a side view of one embodiment of an ink jet printer according
10 to the present invention,

Figure 2 is a fragmentary perspective view from above showing the
arrangement of the ink jet heads,

15 Figure 3 is a fragmentary perspective view from below showing the ink jet heads and control circuitry therefore in more detail, and

Figure 4 is a schematic plan view of the ink jet heads.

20 Referring firstly to Figures 1 to 3 of the drawings, the printer shown therein is a multi-colour printer which typically has a printing image width of 1.3 metres and a printing image length of about 2 metres and which can be used for printing on any large substrate, typically plastics material, cardboard, wooden panels, textiles or paper rolls. The printer could however be made larger for printing, for

example, on carpet or much smaller for printing, for example, sheets of A3 paper.

The printer has a frame work structure 10 which supports a bed 11 defining a path A along which a substrate S to be printed can pass. The ink jet printer also 5 comprises an array of fixed ink jet heads 12 each having a plurality of nozzles and typically 128 nozzles. The array comprises a plurality of rows of ink jet heads 12, each row extending transversely of the path A and the rows being spaced apart from one another in the direction of the path A, with a plurality of ink jet heads 12 in each row.

10

The ink jet heads 12 are supported by cross beams 13 extending transversely of the path. Each head 12 has a heat sink 14 attached thereto and the heat sinks 14 are secured to a respective cross beam 13 which serves as a heat conductor. As best shown in Figure 3, the ink jet heads 12 are arranged in pairs of 15 rows, the heat sinks 14 of the two rows of heads 12 of each pair of rows being arranged back to back and in contact with a common cross beam 13.

Each ink jet head 12 has its own electronic control board 15 with dedicated random access memory for storing data for operating the nozzles of the head. Each 20 control board 15 has its own address. This means that it is possible to pre-load any control board with any information at any time and, therefore, a particular image to be printed by each head can be stored by the dedicated memory of that head until no longer needed thereby significantly reducing the amount of data which has to be handled in order to operate all of the heads.

In order to accept the back to back positioning of the heads 12, the printer is programmed to read the information in the reversed heads 12 (i.e. those heads on the downstream side of each beam 13) in the opposite direction. Therefore, for every line of code on a reversed head 12 the information is read backwards horizontally but 5 still read forwards in the same vertical direction on the memory plane.

The ink jet printer further comprises a plurality of distribution boards 16, each of which supplies information from a central processing unit (not shown) to a group of head control boards 15. As shown in Figure 2, each distribution board 16 10 is associated with six head control boards 15.

As shown in Figure 3, the ink is supplied to the heads 12 through pipes 17 which run through the beams 13. The heads are connected to respective control boards 15 by respective printhead connectors 18 and the control boards 15 are 15 connected to respective distribution boards 16 by printhead driver connectors 19.

As shown in Figure 2, the ink jet printer includes a sensor 20 for sensing the movement of the substrate S along the path A and for producing a signal to fire the ink jet heads 12 each time the substrate S moves a predetermined distance. The 20 sensor 20 is in the form of a digital decoder 21 driven by a friction wheel 22.

Also as shown in Figure 2, the cross beams 13 are secured to longitudinal support beams 23 and these are attached to the lower ends of hydraulic rams 24 supported from the top of the framework structure 10. The rams 24 can be operated

in order to raise or lower the beams 13 and 23 so as to move the ink jet heads 12 towards or away from the path in a direction perpendicular or substantially perpendicular thereto.

5 The ink jet printer may also include one or more sensors (not shown) for detecting a tear in the substrate S and for operating the rams 24 to raise the ink jet heads 12 when a tear is detected.

10 The ink jet printer may also comprise one or more sensors (not shown) for sensing the thickness of the substrate S and for operating the rams 24 to adjust the position of the ink jet heads 12 according to the thickness of the substrate.

15 The printer is designed to operate with four different coloured inks, although it could be designed to operate with more or less coloured inks. As shown in Figure 4, there are twelve rows of ink jet heads 12, three rows being dedicated to each colour. The ink jet heads 12 of each row are spaced apart from one another and the ink jet heads 12 of adjacent rows are staggered with respect to one another so that each group of three rows covers the full width of the printer.

20 Each time a pulse is received from the digital decoder 21, the heads 12 produce one line of print. The only limiting factor, therefore, on the speed at which the substrate S can be drawn through the printer is the speed of firing the heads 12.

CLAIMS

1. An ink jet printer comprising a path along which a substrate to be printed can pass, an array of fixed ink jet heads each having a plurality of nozzles, the array comprising a plurality of rows of ink jet heads, each row extending transversely of the path and the rows being spaced apart from one another in the direction of the path, and means for firing the ink jet heads in response to movement of the substrate.
2. An ink jet printer as claimed in claim 1, wherein sensing means are provided for sensing the movement of the substrate along the path and for producing a signal to fire the ink jet heads each time the substrate moves a predetermined distance.
3. An ink jet printer as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2, wherein each ink jet head has its own electronic control board with dedicated memory for storing data for operating the nozzles of the head.
4. An ink jet printer as claimed in claim 3, further comprising a plurality of distribution boards, each for supplying information from a central processing unit to a group of head control boards.
5. An ink jet printer as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the ink jet heads are arranged in a plurality of pairs of rows and each head has a heat sink attached thereto, the heat sinks of the two rows of heads of each pair of rows

being arranged back to back and in contact with a common heat conductor.

6. An ink jet printer as claimed in claim 5, wherein the printer is programmed to read the information in the reversed heads backwards.

5

7. An ink jet printer as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, further comprising means for moving the ink jet heads away from the said path in a direction perpendicular or substantially perpendicular thereto.

- 10 8. An ink jet printer as claimed in claim 7, further comprising means for detecting a tear in the substrate and for operating the moving means when a tear is detected.

- 15 9. An ink jet printer as claimed in claim 7 or claim 8, further comprising means for sensing the thickness of the substrate and for operating the moving means to adjust the position of the ink jet heads according to the thickness of the substrate.

10. An ink jet printer as claimed in any one of the preceding claims, wherein the said path of movement of the substrate is horizontal or substantially horizontal and
20 the ink jet heads are arranged above the said path.

11. A multi-colour ink jet printer as claimed in any one of the preceding claims.

12. An ink jet printer substantially as hereinbefore described with reference to the accompanying drawings.

13. An ink jet printer as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in combination with a corrugating machine, means being provided for synchronising the speed at which corrugated cardboard is fed or drawn through the ink jet printer with the speed at which the corrugating machine operates.

14. An ink jet printer as claimed in any one of the preceding claims in combination with a die cutting machine, means being provided for synchronising the speed at which a substrate is fed or drawn through the ink jet printer with the speed at which the die cutting machine operates.



The
Patent
Office



10.

Application No: GB 9905249.0
Claims searched: 1-14

Examiner: Gary Williams
Date of search: 15 October 1999

Patents Act 1977
Search Report under Section 17

Databases searched:

UK Patent Office collections, including GB, EP, WO & US patent specifications, in:

UK Cl (Ed.Q): B6F: FAN

Int Cl (Ed.6): B41J: 2/01

Other: Online: EPODOC, PAJ, WPI

Documents considered to be relevant:

Category	Identity of document and relevant passage	Relevant to claims
A	DE 019743804 A (POLITRUST) 08.04.99 (See Figs.3&7, abstract, and also WPI Abstract Accession No. 99-245130).	1
A	JP 110010852 A (FUJI PHOTO) 19.01.99 (See Figs.1&5, abstract, and also WPI Abstract Accession No. 99-147312/13).	1

X Document indicating lack of novelty or inventive step	A Document indicating technological background and/or state of the art.
Y Document indicating lack of inventive step if combined with one or more other documents of same category.	P Document published on or after the declared priority date but before the filing date of this invention.
& Member of the same patent family	E Patent document published on or after, but with priority date earlier than, the filing date of this application.

**This Page is Inserted by IFW Indexing and Scanning
Operations and is not part of the Official Record**

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images include but are not limited to the items checked:

- BLACK BORDERS**
- IMAGE CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES**
- FADED TEXT OR DRAWING**
- BLURRED OR ILLEGIBLE TEXT OR DRAWING**
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES**
- COLOR OR BLACK AND WHITE PHOTOGRAPHS**
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS**
- LINES OR MARKS ON ORIGINAL DOCUMENT**
- REFERENCE(S) OR EXHIBIT(S) SUBMITTED ARE POOR QUALITY**
- OTHER:** _____

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

As rescanning these documents will not correct the image problems checked, please do not report these problems to the IFW Image Problem Mailbox.

THIS PAGE BLANK (USPTO)